

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يوميه سياسيه تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY MARCH 21, 1979 — RABIE TANI 22, 1399

**Carter's business to be probed**  
WASHINGTON, March 20 (R)—Attorney General Griffin Bell today named a special counsel to investigate alleged irregularities in multi-million dollar bank loans to President Carter's family peanut business in 1975 and 1976. The appointment of New York lawyer Paul Curran, 46, fell short of opposition republican demands for a Watergate-style special prosecutor to investigate published allegations of technical violations of banking laws. White House spokesman Jody Powell was asked if President Carter was confident the investigation would prove there was no criminal act or wrongdoing on his part. He replied: "Yes." Mr. Powell said the president welcomed the attorney general's action because it would help to provide reassurance that the matter was being handled in an impartial way. Mr. Curran's powers will not be as broad as those given to probe the scandal that eventually forced President Nixon to resign in disgrace in 1975.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

**Forms new Italian cabinet**  
ROME, March 20 (R)—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti tonight announced a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Communists, but its chances of survival were uncertain. Mr. Andreotti presented the list of his fifth cabinet to President Sandro Pertini who had asked to form a government. The cabinet includes 12 Christian Democrats, 10 Socialists, and 8 Communists. The coalition was formed after a series of elections in 1976. The coalition has been in charge of a caretaker government since January 31 when the previous administration collapsed. The coalition has been labelled a "technical" government, and most politicians expect early elections. Mr. Andreotti is expected to resign after the elections.

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**Flies to Saudi Arabia Wednesday**  
King Hussein urges comprehensive peace, not separate treaty

AMMAN, March 20 (R)—King Hussein of Jordan flew to Saudi Arabia today for a seven-day tour of the kingdom. The king is expected to meet with Saudi King Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and other officials. The king's visit is part of a series of diplomatic efforts to promote peace in the Middle East. The king has been in charge of a caretaker government since January 31 when the previous administration collapsed. The coalition has been labelled a "technical" government, and most politicians expect early elections. Mr. Andreotti is expected to resign after the elections.

## 'No' to pre-1967 borders Begin: 'No' to dividing Jerusalem 'No' to Palestinian state

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 20 (Agencies)—**Prime Minister Menachem Begin vowed today that no Palestinian state would ever be established in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. "It will not happen," Mr. Begin said in a speech opening debate in the Knesset of the proposed Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty. "We won't agree to it, we won't allow it, we won't make it possible."

Most speakers in the debate basically supported the peace treaty. But the Communists, led by Party leader Meir Wilner, and extreme right-wing Likud member Moshe Shamir fiercely attacked it. Mr. Begin promised there would be no secret agreements and that any accord on Palestinian autonomy would be brought before the Knesset before being signed. Opposition leader Shimon Peres said the labour supported the peace treaty but had reservations about autonomy, saying it was not sufficiently detailed in advance and could lead to a Palestinian state. He raised a separate motion that would oblige the government to declare autonomy a "transition solution," to be followed by the division of the West Bank between the Israelis and Jordan.

**ab reaction to Egypt-Israel**  
**separate peace grows fiercer**

AMMAN, March 20 (R)—Saudi Arabia today reacted with anger to the announcement of a separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The Saudi government said the treaty was a betrayal of the Arab cause and would lead to the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The Saudi government also said it would not recognize the treaty and would continue to support the Arab struggle for independence.

**'Total peace' reported**  
**between two Yemens**

BAGHDAD, March 20 (AP)—The commander of the Arab League's Yemen cease-fire supervision committee said Tuesday that "total peace" prevails along the border of North and South Yemen. "All causes of tension have now been removed and arrangements are being made for the reopening of the border next Monday," the official Iraqi News Agency quoted the commander, Syrian Gen. Ibrahim Mohammed Younis, as stating in the North Yemeni capital, Sanaa.

## Khalil reacts violently to Begin's remarks

CAIRO, March 20 (Agencies)—Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's speech in occupied Jerusalem today, referred specifically to Dr. Khalil's remarks and contradicted all three points. (See related story on this page.) Reacting to Mr. Begin's Knesset speech, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that Dr. Khalil considered it "an inappropriate start for an era in which we hope everybody will work towards laying down a sound basis for just and durable peace in the Middle East and to reach a comprehensive settlement."

## Regional Briefs

**March 20 (R)—**Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim arrived here today for talks with British ministers on developments and bilateral relations. Mr. Khaddam, Prime Minister Cassaugh and have talks with Secretary David Owen, Trade Secretary John Smith and Secretary Fred Mulley. The Syrian minister will also meet Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative opposition. Mr. Khaddam's four-day official visit is the first to a Syrian foreign minister.

**March 20 (R)—**West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today had separate talks with the Middle East with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. A government spokesman said today that the chancellor on the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and on his talks in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Schmidt said he expected that after the end of the final texts, the European Economic Community would make a statement on the treaty, and call for a new, just and lasting peace.

**March 20 (R)—**Iran has dropped out of a technical sense next Monday, a conference spokesman said today. Iran oil companies had agreed to send delegates. But it was not included in the final list of conference participants. The spokesman said he did not know why they were coming. Government and national oil company representatives from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Iraq, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, India and are expected to attend the conference of experts, who the latest on oil technology. The first Middle East oil playing a wide range of sophisticated petroleum equipment open alongside the conference.

**March 20 (R)—**Mrs. Jehan Sadat, the wife of President Anwar Sadat, has postponed her visit to Sweden for March 26 to 30, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here today. Mrs. Sadat had been invited by the Swedish government to study questions of the handicapped and their treatment. She is chairman of the "Wafa' Wa Amal" (Faith and Hope) Foundation, which runs a rehabilitation clinic in one of the suburbs. The spokesman said the postponement was because of the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, and that no new set for Mrs. Sadat's visit.

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**Israeli, Egyptian**  
**aides discuss last**  
**peace pact details**  
WASHINGTON, March 20 (R)—Israeli and Egyptian aides met informally today in an attempt to resolve the last details of the peace treaty between their two countries—the timing of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai oil fields. Legal and military experts conferred at a hotel here, but it appeared unlikely the issue would be settled until ministers of both countries return here later this week. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is due in Washington on Thursday, and an Israeli spokesman said he would probably try to tie up the oilfields issue at that time. Egyptian Defence Minister Kamel Hassan Ali flew to Nevada this morning as a guest of the U.S. Defence Department to inspect air bases and observe demonstrations of U.S. airplanes. His Israeli counterpart, Ezer Weizman, flew home last night to take part in the debate in the Knesset on the peace treaty, expected to be signed on Monday by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill said after a breakfast meeting at the White House with President Carter that the treaty signing would take place in Washington on Monday at 2 p.m. EST (1900 GMT). The White House itself has not announced a date for the signing and is not expected to do so until the Knesset votes. Gen. Ali and Mr. Weizman reached accord during talks over the weekend on Israeli withdrawal from Al Arish, administrative capital of Sinai, within three months of the treaty signing. Still at issue is when the Israelis, during their interim withdrawal from Sinai, will withdraw from the oilfields.

**Violent protests**  
**continue in W. Bank**  
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 20 (R)—Violent demonstrations continued throughout the occupied West Bank of Jordan today as the Israeli Knesset debated a separate peace treaty with Egypt due to be signed next week. Arab youths burned tyres, set up road blocks and stoned Israeli troops in Ramallah, Hebron and surrounding villages. In Nablus, Israeli forces detonated a bomb found near the town centre, shattering windows of nearby buildings. Curfew was still in force in Hebron, where a girl and boy were killed last week during street fighting to protest against the planned Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty. Local dignitaries in Nablus have proclaimed next Monday — when the peace treaty is expected to be signed in Washington — a day of mourning. The Nablus leaders, including heads of trades unions and the town council, met last night and sent messages to leaders of the Arab world urging the "dismissal of President Anwar Sadat from the Arab alignment for selling out the Palestinian people." They decided to reject any invitations to negotiate with Egypt and Israel on establishment of Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and Gaza, which Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin made clear in the Knesset today would apply only to the inhabitants and not to the actual territory. Disturbances in the West Bank increased when President Carter secured an Egyptian-Israeli accord during his Middle East mission last week. **Gush Emunim proclaims new Sinai settlement** TEL AVIV, March 20 (R)—Jewish ultra-nationalists today proclaimed a new settlement in the Sinai desert. About 80 members of the extremist Gush Emunim settler movement ran up the Israeli flag and began setting up prefabricated houses near Al Arish, the largest town in Sinai. They said in a statement to Reuters the new outpost was on the biblical border of Israel at Wadi Al Arish. Under the peace treaty, Al Arish would be 80 kilometres inside the Egyptian border. The settlers denounced the peace agreement, saying: "It shows this government does not believe in the Zionist vision." Some of the settlers were brought in from Israeli towns. Others came from Gush Emunim outposts on the Jordan West Bank. Israeli officials had no immediate comment.



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# Ma'an glass factory project: A test case in establishing regional industrial centres

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The government's overall development strategy of promoting the growth of new industries in remote areas of the country will undergo one of its stiffest but most important tests this year as the project to build a glass factory in Ma'an prepares to jump from the drawing board to the implementation stage.

The project is highly symbolic of two crucial aspects of Jordan's socio-economic development strategy: the exploitation of locally available raw materials in export-oriented and import-substituting industries, and the development of economic nodes outside the Amman-Zarqa region to slow down the dangerous concentration of economic activity, and social services, in the Amman area.

Amman region, in which case the raw materials would be trucked to the factory.

Another problem is attracting qualified people to live and work in Ma'an. Of the 160 people needed to run the plant, about 140 will have to be relatively skilled workers, of whom no less than 50 must be qualified engineers. Ma'an does not figure very high on most engineers' lists of attractive relocation sites, and an informal survey of Jordanian engineers conducted by the Jordan Times indicates that very high salaries will have to be paid to attract skilled workers away from Amman in favour of Ma'an. In most cases, an experienced engineer asks double his or her salary to relocate to a remote part of the country, such as Ma'an or the potash project site along the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea or the phosphate mines at Hassa.

Dr. Zehni is acutely aware of the challenges of assembling the required workforce in Ma'an. "It's a vicious circle," he says. "There's no industry in Ma'an because there are few workers there and not much social life, but there are few workers and not much social life because there is no industry. We have to break this circle somehow, and we have to appreciate that we have to sacrifice a bit to live and work in Ma'an."

He hints that stronger incentives from the central government would help the glass project, particularly if workers' housing needs were to be met with some sort of housing scheme that would be organised and funded by government agencies in charge of such things, meaning the Housing Corporation.

The glass project has already received some strong support from the government. Five hundred dunums of land for the factory itself were sold by the government at nominal prices, and another 700 dunums will be sold at similarly symbolic prices to accommodate the staff's housing needs.

The factory also enjoys the standard nine-year exemption from income taxes, and has been given a government "promise" that no other glass factories will be allowed in Jordan except under the umbrella of the Jordan Glass Industries Company, which gives the company a monopoly on producing glass similar to the status the cement plant at Fuhais enjoys.

Dr. Zehni says he would also like some protection from imports and some financial grants to help start production, as well as government guarantees on commercial loans that will have to be raised locally or internationally to get the project on stream.

The government is emphatic about the importance of locating the glass plant at Ma'an, which was stressed during the visit of Prime Minister Mudar Badran to Ma'an at the end of last month. Prime Ministry sources insist the glass project must go ahead in Ma'an, and the project has become a symbol of the gov-

ernment's strategy to locate industries in provincial areas of the country and to spread out the provision of economic and social benefits more evenly throughout the country.

The factory will produce 18,000 tons of clear sheet and plate glass every year, with the capability of producing tinted glass if there is a market demand. Sheet glass will vary in thickness from two to ten millimetres.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of production will be sold in Jordan, with the rest being exported by truck to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, Dr. Zehni said. There are no sheet glass plants in Saudi Arabia, and all sheet glass used in Jordan and Saudi Arabia now is imported.

The silicate sand, dolomite and limestone that feed the production process are all found in virtually unlimited quantities in southern Jordan. Travellers going south on the main Amman-Aqaba road can see the silicate sand on the right-hand side of the road after completing the steep descent after Ras al Naqb. The white, snow-like sand has a very low iron content of 0.02 per cent, and is among the finest quality in the world, of a high enough grade to be used to manufacture optical glass, according to technical reports prepared for the JGIC. The raw materials are only 35 kilometres away from the plant site, which is three kilometres south of sunny downtown Ma'an.

The only important material that will have to be imported in significant quantities is about 5,000 tons a year of soda ash, which is unavailable locally, along with tiny amounts of such special materials as iron oxide.

Boussois S.A. of France, a member of the plate glass division of the BSN Gervais Danone group, have been hired as consultants for the glass project, and have completed all design work required to issue the tenders for purchase of equipment and construction of the factory. Boussois will provide engineering know-how, design work, training of Jordanian staff in France and in Ma'an, start-up assistance, technical management services for two years and technical assistance for ten years after production starts.

Dr. Zehni estimates the plant will need 30 months to be built and start operating after tenders are issued, though the building phase will only require about one year.

The company's paid-up capital of JD 2.5 million is shared between private investors in Jordan (JD 1.2 million), the multinational Arab-owned Arzh Investment Company of Riyadh (JD 500,000), and the Jordanian Pension Fund (JD 500,000) with the rest being held by various invest-

ment arms of the Jordanian government, including the orphans fund and the postal savings fund.

The balance of JD 4 million required to pay for the JD 6.5 million project will come from commercial loans, which Dr. Zehni hopes will have the guarantee of the Jordanian government.

According to present calculations, Dr. Zehni said, the project represents a 15 per cent return on investment.

The plant will come on stream at a time when Jordan's consumption of sheet and plate glass is increasing steadily, both because of the general boom in construction and because of gradual changes in the design of buildings to use larger windows and more glass on doors and balconies.

While sheet glass consumption in Jordan was only around 2,500 tons in 1974, it rose to 9,000 tons in 1976 and 10,000 tons last year. Anticipated domestic demand in 1984 is 15,000 tons, which would take up most of the plant's production, leaving only a few thousand tons for export.

By then, however, the factory may be producing glass containers, meaning household items such as glasses and cups, as well as commercial items such as soft drink bottles. Talks have already been held with the specialised American glass producers Corning Glass about setting up a production line for containers under the umbrella of the JGIC.

Corning is expected to decide on the project this summer, and if it decides to go ahead it would also take a share in the capital of the containers plant with an eye to using Jordan as a base for regional operations throughout the Middle East, according to sources involved in the negotiations.

The containers plant would be of "medium size" and would require around \$15 million to build and start production.

Jordan now imports all its glass containers from Lebanon and Great Britain, while Saudi Arabia only has one container factory which only meets part of the demand there, with the rest of Saudi Arabian requirements being met by imports from Singapore and other Far Eastern producers.

If Corning does not come into the Ma'an project to produce glass containers, JGIC would seek another partner with the technical know-how.

There are some doubts whether a project of this scope can be established virtually overnight in a provincial Jordanian town like Ma'an that lacks so many of the services, let alone the amenities and leisure facilities, that have come to be routine in Amman.

Some people involved with the scheme suggest it makes more

sense for the government to make the required infrastructural expenditures for housing, roads, schools and water facilities before attempting to attract such a big plant to Ma'an.

Others suggest the high cost of operating in a place such as Ma'an will cut down the economic viability of the project. If the glass plant follows the pattern of other new companies that have opened their doors in Jordan in the past several years, it will probably find that its labour expenses will be nearly double what it budgeted for, before even calculating the additional incentives required to man the project in the Ma'an area.

The government insists, however, that the project has to be established in Ma'an and government sources say that if water is not found, which is in fact unlikely, the plant's water needs

can be provided from sources such as Qaa Di Wadi Rum area, from which water will soon be piped to the Aqaba region.

Commercial sources with the project say it makes sense to locate the factory in Amman, perhaps in an industrial zone south of the Sahab, and bring the raw materials by truck from the south.

The debate on the project is moving, it is planned at the Ma'an site. But the four-year-old establishment what should be a very well suited industrial can also be viewed as the most dramatic example of challenges facing the economic development and the industrialists of the country.

## National New Roundup...

### Jordanian-Syrian free zone corp. to set construction plan

DER'A, March 20 (JNA)—The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Corporation reviewed here today final plans for construction of the free zone in Der'a on the Jordanian border. Both countries are making land available for the project. According to the board chairman, Jordanian Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Hashim al-Sayid, the board will next week announce a tender for the construction of the zone. The first stage of the project is expected to cost 1 million Syrian liras, Dr. Dabbas said.

### Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Co. to review

DAMASCUS, March 20 (JNA)—The general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company will open a two-day session here on March 24, a source at the Syrian Ministry of Industry said today. The assembly will review projects to be set up in each country and their general business. The meetings will be co-chaired by the Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani and the Syrian Minister of Industry Shateiri Seifo.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit "Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

### French Film Festival

The French Cultural Centre presents a film festival at the Cinema at 8:30 p.m. Tonight's film is Jean-Luc Godard's "L'annee sainte," which also ends the festival. Tickets are available at the Centre.

## Loud and clear

MR. BEGIN, either by accident or design, has blown the gaff on what Israel really intends to get out of the peace treaty from Egypt. His statement in the Knesset yesterday, challenging the supposed will, if not the actual terms, of the peace treaty to which he and President Sadat are about to affix their signatures, is a demonstration of the monumental arrogance of which Israeli leaders have shown themselves supremely capable.

It is not that we are in any way surprised that Begin should, at this critical point, seek to go back on the word which he is about to give; we have said in this space many times before that the proposed treaty is not what the Americans appear to believe it is: a solemn commitment by Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories under some sort of timetable, and to grant "autonomy" to the inhabitants of those territories which would grow eventually, and democratically, until it blossoms into full independence, while Israel at the same time establishes harmonious relations with its other Arab neighbours. Such imaginings have been chimerical from the beginning.

But neither can we write off Mr. Begin's provocative comments as rhetoric coming in the course of a vitriolic Knesset debate (pre-ordained to produce overwhelming assent to the treaty terms). We should, in fact, perhaps be pleased that Begin's revelations should come in time to give Egypt almost a week to study the Israeli attitude, screw up what is left of its courage and national dignity, and, dramatically at the last moment, refuse to sign the treaty.

If we are to take seriously the thrust of Dr. Khalil's letter to Dr. Waldheim (to which Begin addressed himself), namely that Egypt insists that the establishment of Palestinian "authority" in the West Bank and Gaza should lead inexorably to the "realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", then an eleven-hour Egyptian re-thinking may not be out of the question.

But, unless this sudden reversion of the two sides, to positions on which they had presumably compromised in order to make a treaty possible, is some sort of devious scheme to get all parties off the hook, then we can't help but wonder why the entire farce has been allowed to play itself out this far.

We cannot take Mr. Begin's declamations lightly. He has stated as plainly as can be Israel's adamant rejection of the very three sacred points on which the Arab people will never compromise: withdrawal from the occupied territories, Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and statehood for the Palestinians. It is a reminder of the same Israeli aggressiveness and duplicity which the united Arab front repulsed at Karameh eleven years ago today. And now, as then, it will not succeed.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I TUESDAY SAYS THAT in return for approving a separate peace treaty with Egypt, the Israelis will have free access to the U.S. arsenal in addition to having the right to establish "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and Gaza strip under their own sovereignty. In order to reward Israel even more for its positive stand concerning the agreement, the "Smart Director", President Carter, has tried to neutralise one of the two Israeli fronts in order to make it easy for Israel to deal a swift blow to any party rejecting the Camp David accords or refusing to adopt a neutral stand with respect to the Arab cause. The new Israel aggression, the paper goes on, will appear after the signing of the treaty between Israel and Egypt. What we fear most, the paper adds is that some Arabs might be misled by the United States into believing that they are threatened by a danger more ominous than the one posed by the Zionists.

AL DUSTOUR SAYS that no sooner had the Egyptian Prime Minister declared that Israel would withdraw from Jerusalem within the framework of the so-called "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, than Israeli official sources hastened to refute the Egyptian statement saying that the issue of Jerusalem is not negotiable in any form at any time subsequent to the signing of the treaty.

So, on what basis is Sadat going to Washington when he knows very well that the fate of Jerusalem and the West Bank is far from resolved? The Camp David agreement does not illucidate the future of occupied Arab territories, and this is mainly why Jordan has refused to take part in it. The Egyptians and the Israelis are still not in agreement concerning several points in the treaty. The questions that pose themselves are: What position will Washington take, and whose interpretation of the agreement will it support, the Israelis or the Egyptians? Will it propose a compromise, or will it call on the two sides to renegotiate the points of dispute after the signing of the treaty? Sadat will find himself caught in a whirlpool if he signs the treaty, the paper concludes.

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## Blend of Arab and Western music is becoming popular

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS, March 20—You might say Third World musicians are caught in a dilemma. Just as many people in developing countries express themselves in their native language and at least one western language, musicians express themselves in both their national folk music and western music.

So said Franz Peter Goebels, concert pianist, recording artist and master professor who will perform a recital Thursday in the Shamsh Salom of the Damascus National Museum.

A highlight of his 8:30 p.m. concert will be a performance of "Dance," a composition by Damascus composer Solhi Wadi.

Mr. Wadi's work is a combination of Arabic and western themes, it is definitely characteristic of what is called Third World Music, Dr. Goebels said.

He defines Third World Music as a blend of traditional oriental music with modern Western classical music. What's more, he's published a collection of contemporary Third World compositions in a book titled "New Music of North and South Africa," published by George Verlag, Köln.

Instead of being a doctor who gives medical injections, I'm a

musical practitioner who improves the performances of my student-patients," he said.

In each country he visits, Prof. Goebels gives lectures, workshops and concerts. During his current one-week in Syria, he will give four lectures and one seminar for teachers on the theme: "Interpretation of the form and form of the interpretation" at the Damascus Institute of Music.

"When I run out of advice, I turn to the keyboard," he quipped.

Another of his jobs, as he sees it, is to discover talent in the Third World. "The Western World is curious about Third World musicians and music and it's open to accepting and helping them," he said.

In addition to Mr. Wadi, the Moroccan composer Mohammed Shekuni of Meknes is one of Dr. Goebels' "discoveries" that is, the compositions of both men were introduced by Dr. Goebels to the German public over his national broadcasting system. He also considers Mahmud Rakmani of Morocco, Akim Auba of Nigeria and Ghana's Kofi Annan as promising Third World composers.

These men are not trained craftsmen in technique and form, they possess originality that borders on creative genius.

Is there a general acceptance of western music in the Third World?

"Naturally, it takes considerable effort to explore, preserve and exploit folk music of the past," he answered. "On the other hand, anywhere you go in the Third World, you see people using autos, TVs, electricity and all the technological achievements of the contemporary western world. It would be ludicrous for the Third World to remain in the Middle Ages when it comes to

musical identification.

"This is where the Third World mode of music fills the gap—it is an expression of music that makes no distinction between East and West—it is understood as well in Africa or Japan as it is in Europe. The West, too, is adding new dimensions; it is not relying on the old masters, but is experimenting in 12 tones and electronic sounds. East and West are merging to create a musical solidarity which is evenly balanced between both traditions."

What does Dr. Goebels see as the biggest obstacle to music education in the developing countries?

"A lack of indigenous teachers," he said. "In the past the music professors in these countries were preponderantly foreign. When local teachers have been adequately trained and music teachers no longer are imported, these countries will have made a giant step."

In addition to Solhi Wadi's Third World composition, Dr. Goebels will perform Bach, Beethoven and Stockhausen at Thursday's concert.

### Concert location changed

DAMASCUS, March 20 (J.T.)—A Thursday, March 22, concert by West German pianist Franz Peter Goebels has been changed from the Shamsh Salom of the Damascus National Museum, The 8:30 p.m. recital will feature the works of Bach, Beethoven, Bartok and Damascus composer Solhi Wadi.

## Today is 11th anniversary of crucial Karameh battle

AMMAN, March 20 (J.T.)—Wednesday Jordan observed the eleven anniversary of the Karameh battle in which an invading Israeli armored force which had crossed the Jordan River, was defeated and forced to retreat after suffering heavy casualties.

The occasion is particularly significant because it not only was the first Arab victory over Israel in a battle after 1967, but it also destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli army. The Israeli force, estimated at several hundred battalions with an support, was defeated in intense combat with the Jordanian army and the Palestinian commandos fighting side by side. Israel asked for a

ceasefire, but Jordan refused and the invading force was compelled to withdraw under fire.

The main battle took place around the town of Karameh, situated just east of the Jordan river and about 15 kilometers north of the Dead Sea. The war Karameh means dignity to Jordan. His Majesty King Hussein said at the time: "This is our land, there we stand, to live with dignity or to perish. We shall do our utmost, a shall sacrifice our lives in defense of our home, our nation, our land and our rights, we have no other choice. This cause we are resolved to pursue."

The Jordan News Agency commented today that the Karameh battle "was the first

important juncture in the battle of the Arab nation against the expansionist goals of Israel since 1967. Today, eleven years after that challenge, the Arab nation is at another juncture, filled with danger and challenge.

"This challenge lies in the consequences of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement for the Arab cause as a whole and the Palestinian cause in particular."

In 1968 the challenges and dangers were limited to specific positions and specific locations. Today, the dangers threaten the Palestinian cause in its entirety and the challenge leaves no way out for the Arab nation as a whole.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Buying Office	Selling Office	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,237	6,920	6,950	7,050
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,351	14,550	15,000	14,850
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7,341	1,070	1,070	1,070
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	9,901	0,920	0,940	0,940
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	578	1,360	1,370	1,370
Arab Aluminum Co.	JD 1,000	658	0,040	0,050	0,040
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	2,629	—	2,700	2,650
Jordan Lumber Co.	JD 5,000	3,005	—	10,000	10,000
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	1,052	1,550	1,400	1,400
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	608	1,000	1,100	1,050
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	23,100	—	—	—
Carbo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	65	0,550	0,600	0,550
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	225	—	7,000	7,000
Jerusalem Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	5,703	2,750	—	2,750
Heb District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	350	—	—	0,700
Jordan Spinning & Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	343	0,720	0,750	0,720
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	400	—	—	4,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	786	1,120	1,150	1,150

Total volume traded, Tuesday, March 20: JD 54,258

Total number of shares traded: 17,955

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Buying Office	Selling Office	Closing Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	133,380	26	1980	5,130
	JD 5,000	623	120	1982	5,150

Total volume traded: JD 756

Total number of bonds traded: 146

## Kuwait, Bahrain share Jordan's current M.E. viewpoint

AMMAN, March 20 (J.T.)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim on his return from delivering messages to Bahrain and Kuwait on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein said that the two countries and Jordan have identical view of the current Middle East situation. The messages from King Hussein dealt with the continuation of efforts in the context of Arab solidarity after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Ibrahim said in a statement upon his arrival here that he was carrying two messages on reply to His Majesty King Hussein from the rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain that contain their views on the current situation.

The views of Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain concerning the current developments are based on strengthening Arab solidarity and unified Arab action in the framework of the Baghdad summit resolutions, Mr. Ibrahim said.

## Cooperatives team returns

AMMAN, March 20 (J.T.)—A team of Arab League officials headed by the Secretary General, Mr. Ibrahim, returned to Amman after a week of talks with the League Council in Beirut. The team was successful in securing a decision from the League Council to begin this year's annual session in Amman.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference returned here today after five days of talks which began on March 12.

## King Hussein urges comprehensive peace, no separate treaty



King Hussein from page 11

exposed to a challenge of struggle for their existence and their social and economic stability because of the racist aggression which befell the region since the start of the century. Our children should be well qualified and equipped to meet the challenge if they are to lead a decent and free life, as our ancestors enjoyed," the King said.

The opening speaker of the teachers' day celebration, Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, lauded King Hussein's keenness in patronizing education in the country.

Dr. Majali outlined the Ministry's educational plan which includes academic and vocational training besides opportunities for teachers to acquire further qualifications, better social and living standards, and economic stability.

The Mayor of Amman, Ma'an Abu Nuwar, spoke on behalf of the students' parents, lauding the King's role in supporting the educational movement in Jordan and the role of teachers.

At the conclusion of the celebration, King Hussein distributed medals of various orders to veteran teachers in recognition of their service in the field of education.

Attending the celebration was the King's son, Prince Abdullah, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, speaker of the upper house of parliament, president of the National Planning Council, cabinet members, senior officials and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

The total number of medals distributed by His Majesty to veteran teachers between 1968 and 1979 have amounted to 701. Thirty-six were medals of distinction, 69 first degree, 139 second degree and 457 medals of third degree.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

atures will be above normal and winds will be light and in Aquab gulf winds will be northerly moderate with

Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
8	25
16	32
15	26
12	25

## Big Surprise! ORIGINAL STEREO CASSETTE CENTER

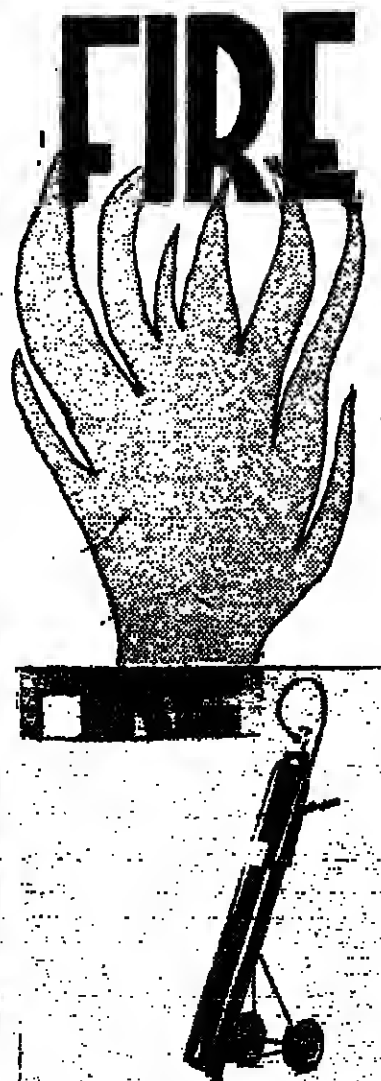
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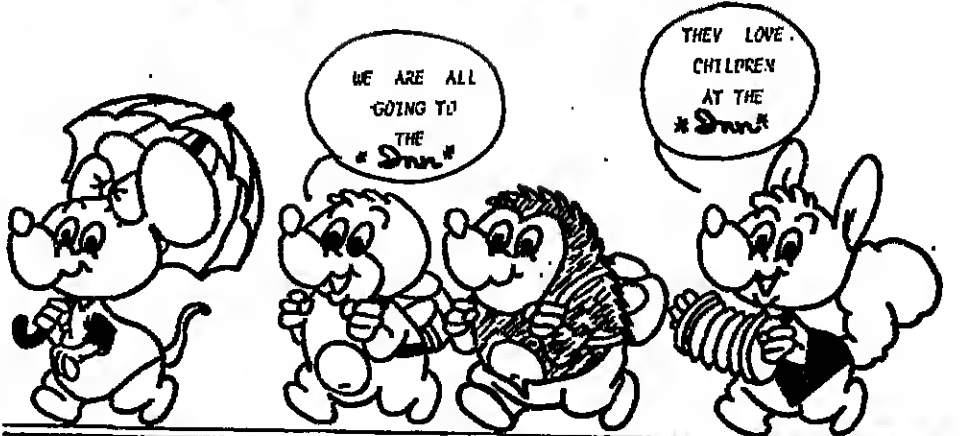
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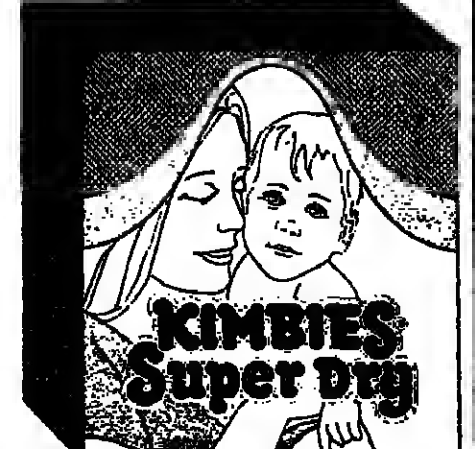
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### Americans to scale Himalayan peak

KATHMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A group of American alpinists left here Tuesday by air for Lukla in the Everest region to climb the 22,494-foot Ama Dablam. The 16-member expedition leader, Tom Frost, 42, of Boulder, Colorado, said this would be the "first official ascent" of Ama Dablam, "and we are doing to shoot a film to television on an American network under the title of American sportsmen." A year ago, Ama Dablam was scaled by Barry C. Bishop, a staff member of the American Geographic society of Washington, D.C., without getting an official permit from the Nepalese government. Frost's group will be following "more or less" the same south ridge route pioneered by Bishop and his group. A French team made an attempt to scale Ama Dablam last autumn but could not climb because of bad weather conditions. The American alpinists were scheduled to leave Lukla on Wednesday for a five-day trek to their base camp at 15,000-foot high Mongbo. They will pitch five more camps before making the final try for the summit.

### Soviet gymnast gives birth to a son

MOSCOW, March 20 (R)—The young Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut has given birth to a son, a senior trainer said today. The 3.2 kilo (seven pound) baby, who has not yet been named, was born on March 10 in Miss Korbut's home town of Minsk, capital of Soviet Byelorussia. Alexander Zhikharevich, chief gymnastics trainer for Byelorussia, told Reuters that Miss Korbut, 23, she married in January last year—had returned home from the hospital with her son on Friday. Miss Korbut became the world's best known gymnast at the 1972 Munich Olympics with spectacular routines on the balancing beam. She retired from competition last March soon after serving up home in Minsk with her husband, pop singer Leonid Borghelich. He has been working as a trainer with the Byelorussian Sports Federation.

### Man-powered aircraft to cross English Channel

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (AP)—It won't be one small step for man if the Gossamer Albatross—compared by its designer to "an extremely large cobweb"—succeeds in crossing the English Channel. The Albatross is powered by an experienced cyclist peddling in the cockpit. The Albatross was designed by the team that won a British industrialist's \$87,500 prize for building the first working man-powered aircraft. Designer Dr. Paul MacCready says it will travel about 17 kilometres per hour at an altitude of 10 metres, and will take about two hours to wing the 33 kilometres from Dover, England to Cape Gris Nez, France. If it's the first muscle-powered aircraft to do so, MacCready gets a prize of 100,000 pounds sterling—about \$200,000—from aeronautics buff Henry Kremer. The Gossamer Albatross's predecessor, the Gossamer Condor, was installed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington after pilot Bryan Allen successfully pedaled it above a 1.9

Kilometre, figure-eight course in 1977. MacCready and Allen probably will attempt to cross the channel in August.

### Renault perseveres in Grand Prix

LONDON, March 20 (R)—If world motor racing championship points were awarded for persistence, the French car company Renault would be among the leading candidates for title honours. Only six finishes from 21 Grand Prix starts have been registered since their revolutionary turbocharged formula one car was introduced two years ago, a frustrating record which might have persuaded less determined teams to quit. Yet lead driver Jean-Pierre Jabouille and his French compatriots paradoxically claim that the failure rate had only served to strengthen their resolve. The Paris-based team was given a major boost earlier this month when Jabouille dominated practice for the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami. Jabouille, one of the best development drivers in the business, took pole position for the first time but was unluckily forced out of the race while in fifth place when an engine valve spring snapped. Sage said: "Our car was among the oldest there so I think we proved something by being fastest in practice. Our engine was our main ally at Kyalami and related well to the ideal conditions during preparation." The Renault engine which has cost the team so dearly so often is the smallest by half in Grand Prix racing. The formula one rules state that a turbocharged power unit cannot be more than 1.5 litres in size, but engines using orthodox gravity-fed fuel systems can reach three litres. There was sound business sense behind Renault's initial decision to opt for the smaller engine. They wanted to carry out a stringent examination of the principles of turbocharging with a view to possibly fining them to their mass-produced family cars in the 1980s.

### Taiwan to discuss China with Olympic committee

TAIPEI, March 20 (R)—Taiwan today agreed to hold talks with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the question of Chinese membership, but refused to sit down for discussions with representatives from Peking. Shen China-ming, President of the Taiwan Olympic Committee, sent a cable to IOC President Lord Killanin following a meeting of the local organisation. Lord Killanin had requested Taiwan to send a delegation to Lausanne to discuss the question with officials from China. Earlier reports said Peking had accepted Lord Killanin's proposal for talks with Taiwan representatives. Mr. Shen told Lord Killanin the Taiwan committee was prepared to send a delegation of Lausanne to hold preliminary discussions "with your good self alone in matters of basic principles and other related arrangements...Any further talks will have to depend on the result of these preliminary discussions," the cable said. Peking has been seeking closer ties with Taiwan in many fields, including sports, for some time. It reapplied to join the IOC in 1975 after resigning in 1958 over Taiwan's membership.

## New Dutch prison provides comfort as well as security

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Holland's newest prison offers inmates a bird's eye view of the Dutch capital and looks like a cluster of swank apartment buildings. It's also likely to be the last of its kind.

Although built to accommodate only 622 prisoners, the \$90 million facility is too big and cumbersome for easy management. Dutch authorities are already thinking again.

Each cell is furnished with its own washroom and prisoners can watch activity outside the prison walls through windows unimpeded by iron bars. The windows look ordinary but are made of laminated bullet proof glass and are wired with an alarm system.

In many ways, the new jail, which occupies an 18-acre site on the southeast side of town, represents the optimal use of scarce building land in a crowded city and the ultimate in prison planning.

But major problems have arisen during visiting hours in transporting inmates through security checks to the central service area. Families complain that visiting time is unfairly cut by controls.

Lawyers face long delays when they call on a client, and it takes prison officers coming on duty 10-15 minutes to work through the checks from the prison entrance to the last of the six 14-story tower blocks, raising the question of whether this time should be paid or not.

"There are just too many people to handle in a complex of this kind," said Ben Van der Geer, head of prison government development at the Dutch Justice Ministry. "And it seems unlikely that the experiment will be repeated. In the future, we plan to build for a maximum of 100-150 prisoners."

Mr. Van der Geer added that even the idea of giving prisoners a clear view to the city from the high rise blocks had not been totally successful. "Some prisoners say it's fine to look out without bars, but others have been

complaining it's a little bit demeaning. They can see everything happening on the other side of the prison wall but they can't go out and join it."

Of Holland's 50 penal institutions, the new jail is the biggest and most modern, rivaled only by a two-year-old facility at Maasricht in the south of the country.

In a land of 13.7 million people, the national prison population on any one day averages only about 5,300. However, about 25,000 persons are jailed each year under the Dutch theory of rapid turnover, which results in incarceration of six months or less for 55 per cent of all offenders.

The new facility will serve as the national prison for women. Seventy of them — almost all of Holland's female convicts — have been moved into one of the towers. Male prisoners awaiting trial will occupy the rest of the complex and fewer than 100 are currently housed there, although numbers are expected to rise to maximum when the prison becomes fully operational in 1980. At that point, prison staff totaling 750 will outnumber the inmates.

The prison was designed with a maximum consideration for human factors.

Sophisticated electronic and mechanical units are used to seal off each floor in the tower blocks, containing the prisoners within so-called pavilions or residential units of 24 cells.

Each pavilion has its own leisure or dining room, a quota of two television sets and radio is piped into each cell.

Prisoners are given a key to their cell doors, which are frequently left open. However, at 10 p.m. lights-out, a second lock is turned, and each cell has a third electronic lock which can be centrally operated.

The prison also has ample facilities for sports and recreation, libraries, shopping kiosks, a multi-denominational chapel and video equipment on which good

late-night TV shows are sometimes taped by prison officers so they can be played back to inmates.

Various mails have been decorated by Dutch artists, who under the country's laws get commissions worth one per cent of the construction costs of any public building. Some, without objection from the authorities, have painted in a ladder or two.

However, security measures at the prison are as tight enough to do out-of-doors guard duty. A circuit TV system maintains vigilance, but TV cameras placed in the residential areas. "We have tried," said Goorbergh on a tour of the prison after its formal opening early March, "to strike a balance between security and life."

## Cloud map of Venus



Using infrared data returned by the Pioneer Orbiter during its trip around Venus in December, U.S. scientists created this planet's cloud cover. The coverage extends from the equator (along the top) to 30 degrees South latitude (lower left). The from above the equator (lower right) shows distances in kilometers. Variations in colors indicate differences in cloud height and temperatures. The infrared experiment team at Research Centre in California is analyzing this data to learn about weather and atmospheric circulation patterns of Venus (ICA photo).

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It is the most serious damage to health among workers. Last year, companies reported to accident investigators more than 20,000 cases of damage to hearing from noise. This represented a new highpoint in a long-term trend. There were only 1,123 such cases in 1967. The increase in occupational noise is the human skin. In 1967, 10,000 cases of serious or permanent hearing loss were recorded. (Glasgow INP)

**FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1979**

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**ud map**

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19: Wait until the end of the support from a bigwig for good results. Take a reputation in your community. Curly temper. (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new outlets. You are committed to anything. You are a delay during daytime, but you meet new people in the evening and everything works speedily.

May 21 to June 21: You find it difficult to sign on early in the day, but later all works easily. Try to help mate with problems and be there.

**CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Don't answer a question who is important to you or you could be serious. Study a situation that is before you take action.

July 22 to Aug. 21: You may find it hard to put operation early, but tonight you can do so silent if a co-worker is out of sorts and avoid evening is fine for socializing.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 21: Improve talents during the day. Later enjoy inexpensive but wholesome food can make considerable headway in career.

Sept. 22 to Oct. 21: Show more devotion for kin possible argument at home. Avoid trouble of being ahead of the game. Take no risks with to keep accurate accounts.

Oct. 22 to Nov. 21: Drive or walk with ut you are to avoid danger since the air is filled more courtesy toward partners and get good the their jangled nerve.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21: You think you can Venus in December. Emissary, out of anything now, but you had better cloud cover. The conveyor and be wiser. Build a reserve for the op. to 30 degrees South.

Dec. 22 to Jan. 20: Pursue anything of a tations in colours indicate. In the evening, since daytime is adverse nature. The infrared op busy at business matters during the day. entire in California is her and atmospheric conditions.

Jan. 21 to Feb. 19: Tackle annoying so that you have more time for important adviser could be of help to you if you consult ter follow advice given.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20: Be kind to a good friend edicted but, who can be of assistance to you. id be frustrating but by evening everything in with kin, good friends.

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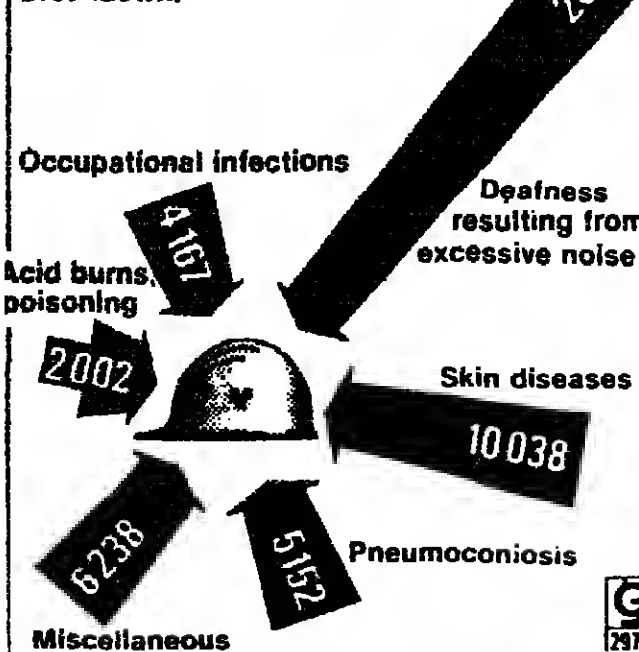
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## Health risk at work

Recorded occupational sickness 1977:  
48,189 cases

Breakdown:



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

GOMOR  
RAPOE  
SHRAID  
MICOPY

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

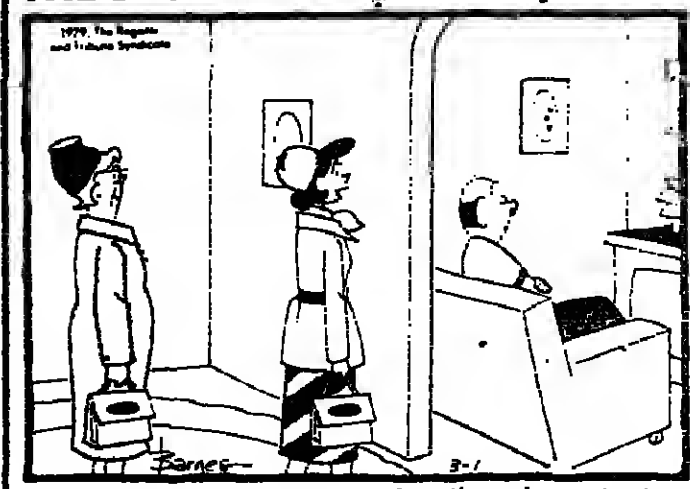
Yesterday's Jumbles: PURGE WOMEN EXPEND GROTTO  
Answer: Sounds like it's needed when a submarine breaks down—AN "UNDER-TOW"



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## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"Be with you in a minute, Mother. I'm going to try to squeeze a little more blood out of that turnip."

## THE Daily Crossword

by Jordan S. Lasher

**ACROSS**

1 Reprimanded  
15 AM or FM  
16 Actor  
17 Suggestive  
18 Feathered  
19 Cantinflas  
20 Tire mount  
22 Standard  
23 Concorde  
24 Say "I do"  
27 Between  
29 "What a good boy..."

**DOWN**

2 Mouth: sl.  
31 Nothing  
32 Child's  
33 Place for a  
37 Call — day  
38 "— for All  
39 Director's  
40 — yourself  
41 Singer  
42 Stick-to-  
46 Onassis  
47 Hewer  
48 Bird first  
49 Disenchantment

**YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:**

1 Occurs  
2 The wealthy  
3 Skilled  
4 Proprietor  
5 Infant  
6 — Jima  
7 — Diego  
8 Eternally  
9 Title  
10 Hallucina-  
11 At the drop  
12 Telling  
13 Involuntary  
14 Act the aggressor

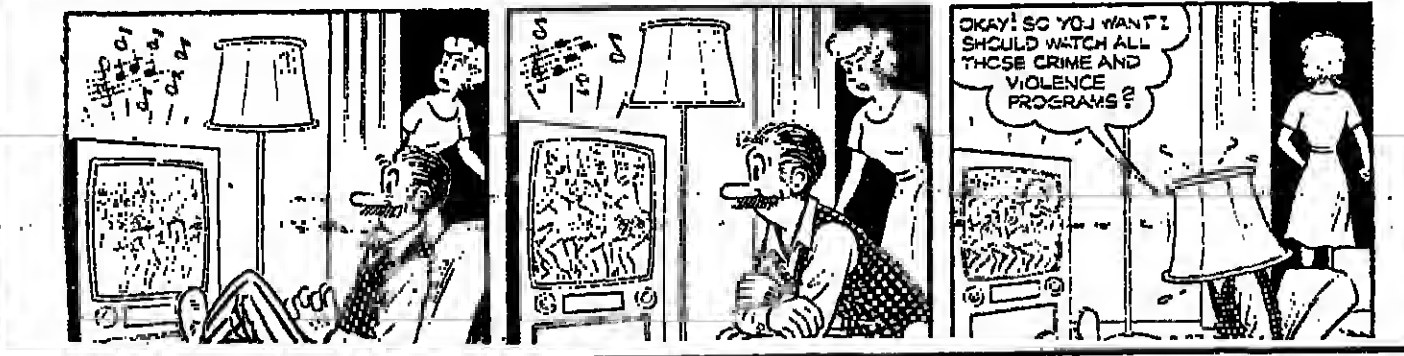
## Peanuts



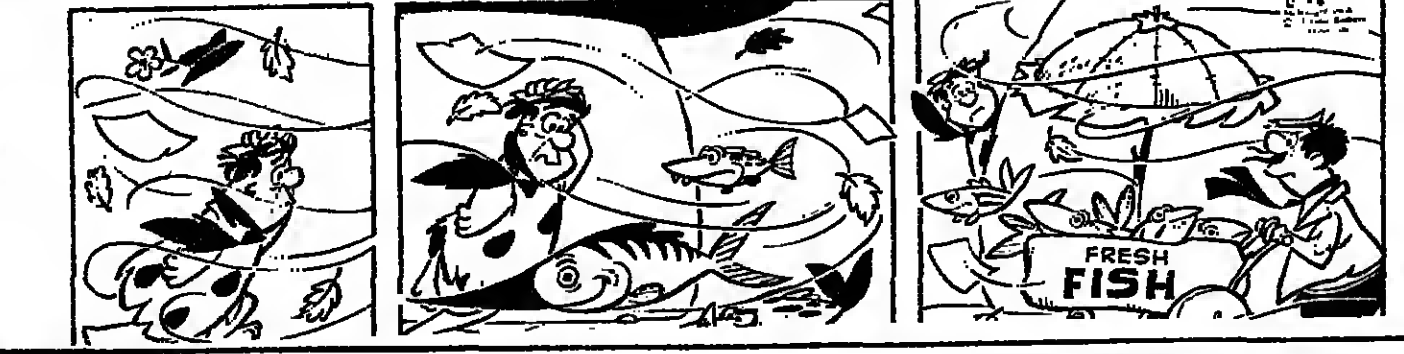
## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Flintstones



# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Quran	7:00 News in French
6:00 French language	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:20 Children's programme	8:00 Comedy
7:00 The Prince	9:00 Centennial
7:30 Special programme on Teacher's day	10:00 News in English
8:00 News in Arabic	10:15 Man Under Cover
9:30 Arabic series	
10:15 Man Under Cover	
11:00 News in Arabic	

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News Bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:10 Music
7:30 News Bulletin	14:30 Sports unannounced
7:40 Morning show	15:00 Concert hour
10:00 News summary	16:00 News summary
10:30 30 minute theatre	16:01 Easy listening
11:00 Signing off	16:30 Pedagogical pop
12:00 Signing on and news headlines	17:00 30 minutes of jazz
12:01 Radiophonic	17:30 Radiophonic
13:00 News summary	18:00 News Summary
13:30 Radiophonic	18:01 Hay Uta Yagme
	18:30 As I see it (Home Rec)
	19:00 News Bulletin
	19:30 Sign off

## BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 A Jolly Good Show
04:10 Newsweek	14:15 Report on Religion
04:30 Moment Musical	14:30 They sang the World to Play
04:45 Financial News, Reflections	15:00 Radio Newsworld
05:00 News, 24 Hours	15:13 Outlook
05:30 Sarah Ward	16:00 News, Commentary
05:45 World Today	16:15 The More Equality—The Less Freedom
06:01 Newsweek	16:30 English Song
06:30 Jazz for the Aiding	16:45 World Today
07:00 News, 24 Hours	17:00 News, Book Choice
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:10 Dictionary
07:45 Report on Religion	17:45 Sports Round-Up
08:00 News, Reflections	18:00 News about Britain
08:00 News, Press Review	18:01 Radio Newsworld
09:13 World Today	18:30 Top Tricky
09:30 Financial News	19:00 Outlook, News Summary
09:40 Look Ahead	19:30 Stock Market
09:45 Offshoot with Britain	19:45 Report on Religion
10:15 The More Equality—The Less Freedom	20:00 News, 24 Hours
10:30 The American Spring Journal	20:30 Talkback
11:00 News, News about Britain	21:00 Network U R
11:15 Poetry and Music	21:15 International Soccer
11:30 Pathfinders World	22:00 News, World Today
12:00 Radio Newsworld	22:25 Financial News
12:13 Thirty Minute Theatre	22:35 Book Choice: Reflections
12:40 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News, 24 Hours	23:00 News, Commentary

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup
01:30 The Breakfast Show	19:30 News, opinion, analysis
06:30 News, pop music, features, letters, questions	19:30 VOA Magazine: American, culture, letters
17:00 News Roundup	20:00 Special English, news
17:01 News, opinion, analysis	20:15 News USA (Laz)
17:30 Dialect	21:00 VOA World Report
18:00 Special English, news, features, background	22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background
18:01 Space and Man	22:05 News, media comments, analysis
18:30 News Music USA	

## AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:30 Baghdad, Kuwait	7:30 Agaba
8:00 Cairo (EA)	8:00 Beirut (MEA)
8:15 Dhahran (IAZ)	8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)	9:00 Rome
8:25 Mahat, Doha (RJGF)	10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:00 Beirut	10:30 Cairo
11:35 Larnaca (CY)	11:30 Athens
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	13:00 Larnaca (CY)
13:10 Bucharest, Larnaca (Tarom)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
14:45 Cairo	13:01 Cairo
17:15 Baghdad	14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
18:00 Athens	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)
18:00 Cairo	20:00 Jeddah (SO)
18:50 Jeddah (SO)	20:30 Baghdad
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	22:30 Kuwait, Dhahran
19:20 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	23:40 Ras Al Khaima (BA)
19:30 Amsterdam, Istanbul, Beirut (KLM)	02:00 Dhahran (IAZ)
21:15 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	
22:40 London (BA)	
23:50 Cairo	
01:00 Rome (AZ)	

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Hindi (24422)
Amman:	
Zakaria Shams (37935)	Royal
Mona Bader (2438350)	Khan
Zang	Yusef
Ghazal Al Roman (K2704)	Umayyad (75780)
Irada	Asfour (23230)
Sabri Mustafa (3311)	Khalid (23115)
Pharmacies:	Rana (25095)
Neitrah (24 hrs) Safi Al Sayl St.	

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

Centre	Telephone
American Centre	41520
British Council	36147
French Cultural Centre	37809
Greek Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24040
Haya Arts Centre	65198
Hosni Youth Club	67181
V.M.C.A.	41793
Y.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Claret Museum	36101
Folklore Museum	36191

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Service	Telephone
Ambulance (government)	75111
City defence rescue	36147
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Spoken 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55204
Jordan Television	73111
Radio: English Service	74124
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22990

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Centre	Telephone
Al Hamra Theatre	226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	332-362
Arab Cultural Centre	332-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	332-901
British Cultural Centre	332-934
German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	332-932
French Cultural Centre	332-932
Kabbani Theatre	332-932
National Museum	332-932
Soviet Cultural Centre	332-932
Spanish Cultural Centre	332-932
Umayyad Art Gallery	332-932
Zakaria Public Library	332-932
West German Cultural Institute	332-932

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Service	Telephone
Ambulance (government)	90
Chambers of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (emergency)	223-887
Fire headquarters	9597
Information	113-300
Municipal water service	113-300



# Bhutto predicts 'conflagration' if he is hanged

LONDON, March 20 (R) — From his death cell, deposed premier Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has predicted conflagration in Pakistan if he is hanged. An impassioned political testament, written in jail, renews his charge that a foreign power — apparently the United States — financed the 1977 overthrow of the Bhutto government.

The document predicts that none of Pakistan's five neighbours — Iran, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, China and India — would stand by if the Moslem state of 50 million people broke up in disorder.

"None of them can ignore it without peril to itself. Our beloved country can become a battleground more devastating than Vietnam."

The Bhutto testament, entitled "If I am assassinated," and smuggled from what he says is a tiny, stinking cell, has just been published as a book in London and New Delhi.

"If I am assassinated on the gallows... there will be turmoil and turbulence, conflict and conflagration," he wrote from prison. Soviet-backed Afghanistan, in particular would exploit weakness in Pakistan. The repercussions would "turn the light music of the Horn of Africa into a symphony."

Mr. Bhutto says a "foreign hand" paid his opponents, the Pakistan National Alliance, 300 million rupees in election expenses and to finance anti-regime unrest.

And he alleges that, in the riot-

ing, the army cooperated with his opponents. "The interconnecting hand from behind puts them in the same boat."

Mr. Bhutto refuses to say which foreign power this was, but in an introduction to the book Mr. Pran Chopra, former Chief Editor of India's Statesman newspaper, says he means the United States and a possible Middle East accomplice.

In 1974, India exploded an underground nuclear device for, it said, peaceful purposes. The United States strongly opposed a bid by the Bhutto government to buy from France a nuclear reprocessing plant, which could have helped the Pakistanis to catch up.

France backed out of the original deal after Mr. Bhutto fell, excusing itself, he says, by saying the government had changed.

"We were on the threshold of full nuclear capability when I left the government to come to this death cell," the Bhutto testament says. "The sovereignty and security of the state have been mounted on the gallows."

Instead of a "white paper" on his alleged ballot rigging, he suggests, the military government

should have issued one on what he calls a conspiracy to deny Pakistan nuclear resources.

Mr. Bhutto writes: "I did not rig the election. But rigging an election worse than losing nuclear capability?"

The publishers of the testament, Vikas of India, say it is banned in Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto's pen drips bitterness when he writes about General Zia, the man he appointed chief of staff but who led the coup.

"I was not born to wither away in a death cell and to mount the gallows to fulfil the vindictive lust of an ungrateful and treacherous man," Mr. Bhutto writes.

Elsewhere, the ex-premier says military coups constitute the greatest threat to societies in the Third World because they open the door to foreign intervention. "India has been kept in one piece, by the noise and chaos of her democracy."

A Saudi Arabian newspaper said today Mr. Bhutto would not be hanged. Quoting informed diplomatic sources, Al-Jezira newspaper said General Zia had categorically said he would not hang Mr. Bhutto and would commute his death sentence.

The newspaper's report, which was also broadcast by the official Saudi press agency, said the president's decision was in response to Arab efforts to save Mr. Bhutto's life. It said Mr. Bhutto would in exchange for his life stay away from politics.

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## Vietnam casts doubt over negotiations with China

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 20 (AP) — Vietnam indicated today that it might not be willing to start negotiations with China to normalise relations after four weeks of fighting.

The Communist Party newspaper Nhan Dan, which said that Vietnam was ready to negotiate with the Chinese as soon as their troops pulled out, added: "But we have seen through the ruling reactionary forces in Peking. They have not given up their hostile policy and aggressive scheme to annex our country. They are expecting us to drop our guard so that they may embark on new adventures."

China has proposed peace talks to begin about March 28. Hanoi has not responded to the Chinese offer but has accused the Chinese of still holding on to 20 areas along the border inside Vietnam.

Some analysts in Bangkok, while confirming that the bulk of the Chinese troops have pulled out, say that Peking's forces still appear to be holding disputed frontier areas — particularly hill-top positions that afford good control over border crossing points and which were previously held by the Vietnamese. China had also earlier indicated that it was occupying some disputed areas.

The Nhan Dan article stressed that Vietnam's earlier announced general mobilisation was "still

valid" and would guide its activities in the future.

Hanoi's newspapers today continued to laud the "glorious, all-round victory" of Vietnam against China and said the frontier area has "become the burial ground for tens of thousands of aggressors."

"The outcome of the recent test of strength proves that the forces of war in China cannot throw their weight around," the Nhan Dan editorial, carried by the Vietnam News Agency, said.

Nhan Dan also carried pictures of French, American and Chinese prisoners taken in Vietnam respectively in 1954, 1973 and 1979 and ran large excerpts of alleged confessions made by the recently captured Chinese.

### Chinese protest

Meanwhile, China has urged united international action to contain what it called Soviet aggression and expansion, and declared its recent attack into Vietnam had dealt a blow to Soviet ambitions in Southeast Asia.

The official New China News Agency said in a commentary: "Today, the situation urges all peace-loving countries and people to close their ranks and form a broad united front against Soviet hegemonism, take effective, practical steps to deal with Soviet aggression and expansion and upset its global strategy."

## IMF has 'new approach' to loans for economically-troubled nations

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a new set of procedures yesterday under which it will intensify its efforts to get economically-troubled nations to take early remedial measures.

The new procedures do not represent any new authority for the 188-member institution. They merely mark a new approach and analysts said they would have to see how it worked in practice.

The procedures comprise 12 guidelines for attaching conditions to fund loans in an effort to deal with the sensitive issue of what economic policies the IMF may demand of a nation before granting a loan.

A member nation encountering economic problems may borrow roughly half of its share of the IMF's basic resources with little or no requirement attached by the IMF.

But if it needs more money it must first satisfy the IMF that it has adopted long-term economic policies which will achieve progress toward solving the problems.

The IMF has come under criticism that budget cuts, credit

restraints or other measures it requires can upset domestic, political or social conditions.

In an article in the latest edition of the "IMF Survey" outlining the new procedures, IMF senior adviser Mr. Subimal Mookerjee said: "Governments are rightly concerned about the compatibility

of these (IMF loan) policies with their domestic social and political objectives and their economic priorities."

The new guidelines commit the IMF to take into account domestic, social and political objectives, but IMF officials feel they have been doing that all along.

## Turkey delays announcement of economic austerity steps

ANKARA, March 20 (R) — The Turkish Government today postponed until tomorrow an announcement of austerity measures aimed at putting the country's ailing economy in order.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, announcing the decision in a statement, gave no reason for delaying the measures, which have been under discussion for more than two weeks.

Informed sources and press reports today hinted at possible disagreements within the cabinet itself or a conflict between the state planning organisation, which drew up the austerity programme, and the social democratic government.

Business sources said the delay was playing havoc with an already unstable domestic market, adding that both producers and consumers were at a loss to guess new prices for many commodities which would be affected by last week's fuel price increases of up to 100 per cent.

Mr. Ecevit has made it clear recently that the austerity package would not include a devaluation of the Turkish lira despite demands for one from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The devaluation question led to a breakdown in negotiations between Turkey and the IMF late last year over IMF credits to the country. Ankara has already received about \$200 million of an IMF standby credit of around \$450 million, but the IMF blocked the rest pending announcement of austerity measures.

Turkey, a strategically placed member of the NATO alliance, has mammoth external debts,

widespread unemployment and an annual inflation rate of about 60 per cent.

The government last week put up the price of petrol by 90 per cent and doubled the price of diesel fuel in the face of the country's worst energy crisis on record.

Mr. Ecevit said today that without a fuel price increase, new world oil prices would force Turkey, which imports three quarters of its yearly petroleum needs, to pay most of its foreign currency export revenue for oil.

Prices for state-produced goods such as tobacco, cement, iron and steel, coal and sugar also went up by an average of 20 per cent last week.

## World New Briefs

### Leftist guerrillas threaten to kill prisoner

SAN SALVADOR, March 20 (R) — Guerrillas have threatened to kill two kidnapped British bankers, a Japanese businessman, a Salvadoran coffee magnate, if their demands are not met by deadline of tomorrow evening. The leftist group, Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN), issued the ultimatum in the commune. It said British bankers Mr. Ian Massie and Mr. F. Chatterton, Japanese businessman Mr. Takakazu Suzuki and trader Mr. Ernesto Liebes would be "executed" unless demands were met by six p.m. tomorrow. The demands included release of political prisoners, a solution to pending labour in the publication of a political manifesto and an unspecified Mr. Massie and Mr. Chatterton, manager and deputy manager of Bank of London and South America, were kidnapped on Nov. 4. A week later Mr. Suzuki, general manager of the S. Industries Company of Central America, was abducted. Mr. Liebes was kidnapped three months ago. In London, a spokesman for Lloyds Bank International, which owns the Bank of London South America, said they were prepared to consider any demand for the two kidnapped bankers. He said they were the latest ultimatum from the guerrillas but had no further action at the moment.

### Lawyers of political prisoners in jeopardy

GENEVA, March 20 (R) — Lawyers who come forward to political prisoners in six countries are becoming victims, assault and even assassination, an independent lawyers' association said yesterday. The Centre for the Independence of Lawyers and Jurists (CIJL) named the countries as Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Paraguay, Swaziland and Tunisia. In some, mistreatment of defence lawyers had produced a situation where virtually impossible for political prisoners to obtain a defence lawyer, it said. The CIJL, set up by the International Commission of Jurists here specifically to document attacks on independence of lawyers and judges throughout the world, said it was in El Salvador, South Africa and Sri Lanka subject to government interference.

### Pre-election violence erupts in Thailand

PETCHABURI, Thailand, March 20 (AP) — A candidate for forthcoming national elections and two of his bodyguards were shot dead last night in this province, and authorities more violence leading to the April 22 polls. Police said M. Klaukluang, a Social Action Party candidate and his two bodyguards were shot dead by about 20 gunmen while riding in a limousine at a political rally. Police said Mr. Chong was one of the candidates for this province — notorious for lawlessness — a gunman. Thailand held its last elections in April 1976. Election campaign was violent and authorities could do prevent attacks on candidates and canvassers which claim 34 deaths related directly or indirectly to politics.

### 90 said killed in crash of Soviet airliner

MOSCOW, March 20 (R) — Ninety people were killed in the crash of a Soviet Tupolev-104 airliner outside Moscow on Saturday, Western aviation sources said today. The sources said Soviet gave the number of victims in private conversation with Westerners but disclosed no other details of how the Aeroflot Tupolev-104, which made its maiden flight in March 1978, crashed. The plane, carrying up to 100 passengers and a crew of six, was leaving Moscow's Vnukovo airport for the Black Sea port of Sochi when it crashed either during or just after take-off. The Soviet Union issued a brief official report of the crash mentioning casualties but giving no figures.

## U.N. Law of the Sea Conference

### Nations warned against unilateral action

GENEVA, March 20 (R) — China and the Soviet Union warned yesterday that unilateral national legislation on deep-sea mining could undermine the work of the 158-nation Law of the Sea Conference.

But the American delegate told a new session of the conference that a U.S. draft bill on the issue was only designed as a temporary measure to enable American companies to go forward on their own, pending conference agreement.

The Soviet Union, without mentioning the United States by name, said such unilateral action would jeopardise conference efforts to reach consensus on key issues of the future treaty.

China, backing remarks by a representative of 119 developing

countries, said national legislation on seabed mining would impair results already achieved by the five-year conference and undermine the negotiations.

West Germany said it planned to create a legal framework for its companies to prepare for the collection of manganese nodules from the seabed; but this was no substitute for an international convention.

The Law of the Sea talks, begun in December 1973, are the longest-running United Nations special conference. They have frequently been criticised as irrelevant and impractical, but delegates have agreed on more than 90 per cent of the 400 articles to be included in the treaty.

The global treaty aims to regulate all human uses of the oceans, including fishing, navigation, mammal protection, and a seabed exploitation.

Mr. Paul Bamela Enge of Cameroon, chairman of a committee looking into details of the proposed international seabed regime and its machinery, said people from Third World countries should be trained now to play a full technical role.

"We do not want to see all the typists and secretaries coming from developing countries while the geologists and oceanographers are from industrialised countries," he said.

Mr. Mario Carías, chairman of a group of 119 developing countries, said the legislation contradicted General Assembly of the Sept. 17, 1970, which seabed riches as a heritage of mankind.

He said his group accept negotiations under pressure but he believed nature of the treaty possible by early next year.

Mr. Elliot Richards, delegation leader, said which had already passed House of Representatives to prevent the dispersal of ability while an accord was worked out.

He said it was in the whole world that be made on exploited nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese on the ocean floor companies could not suspend their activity. The Law of the Sea was taking a long time to be made on exploited nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese on the ocean floor companies could not suspend their activity.

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## Loosening the reins in Tokyo

By Andrew Fisher

TOKYO — With their massive surpluses, seemingly unstoppable export drive, and tightly controlled financial system, the Japanese have long been a cause of envy and rueful admiration among their Western competitors.

But the signs now are that Tokyo's financial officials are beginning to loosen their grip on the market's reins a little. They have recently taken steps to open up the yen bond market to foreign companies and are planning to relax foreign exchange controls further and ease the conditions under which non-Japanese banks operate.

All of this is taking place without great speed and with a good deal of caution, but foreign banks and corporations have welcomed the moves so far taken and are hopeful that they can be extended. One of the most significant steps in recent weeks was the approval finally given to the giant U.S. retailing group, Sears Roebuck, by the Japanese Finance Ministry to issue a debenture in yen. Sears plans to raise some ¥ 20 billion (about \$100

million), and will thus become the first foreign corporation to issue a yen-dominated bond on the Tokyo market. The issue will also mark the first not secured by assets since 1933.

The U.S. concern, which is involved in a local joint venture with the Seibu Stores group, had been trying for some time to obtain the go-ahead for its trail-breaking move. Now that it has succeeded, other foreign companies will clearly be eager to follow its example.

Around 40 American companies with the so-called "triple A" rating that denotes an excellent investment risk have passed the stiff standards set by the Japanese banks and securities houses, with European companies still undergoing examination. The Sears approval also has significance for domestic corporations, who may now issue bonds which are not secured by assets. But the tough criteria have severely limited the number of possible local issuers, and only Toyota Motor Company and Matsushita Electric Industrial (with the National Panasonic and Technics brand names) have gained approval.

To date, only foreign governments and official institutions have been able to raise yen issues, now dubbed Samurai bonds. Norway, for instance, floated a ¥40 billion bond late last year, while a Canadian issue will come to the market around the same time as that of Sears.

Some Japanese and foreign bankers had hopes of making Tokyo into a thriving, influential and innovative financial centre back in the early 1970s, when the yen had begun to soar high on the exchange markets and surpluses were hitting record levels. Six years ago, the country's reserves were around half the present level of \$33 billion, a total which today represents a massive and constant source of pressure on the dollar, the world's major trading currency.

Those seeking ways of slowing down or reversing this continuing build-up have naturally looked at the capital market as one way of solving the problem caused by Japan's continuing foreign sales successes, which resulted in a huge 1978 trade surplus of just over \$18 billion.

By opening up the Japanese

capital market, the argument goes, pressures to boost the country's economic growth rate—planned officially at 6.3 per cent for the fiscal year to March 1980 but generally expected to be some way below this—could be alleviated. The idea that rapid expansion could draw in imports and thus slow down the surging surpluses might instead be replaced by the view that more liberal financial policies could do much of the job.

One of Britain's leading banks, Barclays, certainly holds this view. Recently it told the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo that Japan should push out more of its resources into the international monetary system. In a special report to an advisory committee of the ministry, it warned that failure to move effectively towards financial liberalisation could have repercussions on Japanese banks operating abroad.

Barclays Bank International was one of three foreign banks taking part in "hearings" held by the ministry and put forward the

opinion that the time had now come for the yen to move in the direction of becoming a reserve currency. This, of course, is something that hard currency nations like Japan and West Germany with its rock-hard Deutsche Mark—have tended to avoid.

Clearly, Japan is finding it convenient to bend gently under the weight of international pressure. As well as slowly opening up its capital market, however, the country is also acting to improve the position of foreign institutions which operate in the country.

Anxious to ward off any possible criticism from outside that foreign banks are unfairly hampered, the Japanese authorities are considering a boost to \$41 billion from \$3.3 billion in the quotas under which non-Japanese banks can swap foreign currencies into yen for use in Japan. Moreover, official guidance which stopped foreigners from taking part in loan syndicates arranged via the Export-Import Bank of Japan had been dropped.

With studies conducted by the

U.S. Treasury for Congress to see if American banks in Japan receive equivalent treatment to that given the Japanese in the U.S., the authorities in Tokyo are clearly keen to present as favourable a picture as possible.

Other restrictions have also been removed. Non-residents are now free to buy Japanese corporate and government short-term bonds, following the progressive elimination of the controls imposed late in 1977 and early last year to curb the influx of speculative funds which was boosting the value of the yen.

As the restrictions have been eased, foreigners have been returning as purchasers of Japanese bonds. In December, they were net buyers—to the tune of \$312 million—for the first time since March of last year. The net total acquired in January was more than three times as much.

A perennial criticism from the West of Japan's moves to bring down the massive surpluses and halt the yen's steady climb has been that action has fallen short of promises. Whether it will be different this time remains to be seen. The Sears approval, certainly, has been regarded as a significant breakthrough. But foreign banks still play only a peripheral role in Japan's banking system and the slowdown of economic growth will not make their position any easier.

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